

## CONGRESS CHECK ON C.I.A. BACKED

Senate Rules Unit Gives  
Strong Support to Bill—  
Hits Excessive Secrecy

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—The Senate Rules Committee gave powerful endorsement today to the creation of a special "watch-dog" committee of Congress to supervise the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The C. I. A. is the Government's super-secret agency for gathering information abroad concerning the strength and intentions of other nations.

In a report heavy with criticism of C. I. A.'s present operations, the Rules Committee approved for Senate consideration a bill by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, to create a special committee. This group would supervise C. I. A. in the same way Congress supervises the Atomic Energy Commission. The committee would receive \$250,000 for its first year.

The bill is opposed by President Eisenhower and by Allen W. Dulles, director of the C. I. A. The President recently created an eight-man citizen's advisory board to study C. I. A.'s activities and report directly to him concerning them.

### Sees too Much Secrecy

The Rules Committee based its chief argument for the Mansfield bill on the secrecy that surrounds the C. I. A. It recognized the need for much secrecy in gathering intelligence but said there was "a profound difference between an essential degree of secrecy to achieve a specific purpose, and secrecy for the mere sake of secrecy."

The committee pointed out

that secrecy "now beclouds everything about C. I. A.; its cost, its personnel, its efficiency, its failures. An aura of superiority has been built around it. It is freed from practically every ordinary form of Congressional review.

"The C. I. A. has unquestionably placed itself above other Government agencies. There has been no regular methodical review of this agency, other than a briefing which is supplied to a few members of selected subcommittees."

An equally tart minority report was given by the second-ranking member of the Rules Committee, Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona. He argued that through these subcommittees—of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees—Congress continues to maintain "supervision over the operations of that agency to an entirely adequate degree."

Senator Hayden said that the charge that Congress did not sufficiently control C. I. A. was a "mistaken and erroneous assumption."

The Senate Armed Services subcommittee on C. I. A. heard Mr. Dulles in closed session this morning. As usual, it refused to make public what Mr. Dulles said.

### Hoover Inquiries Cited

The Rules Committee majority pointed out that over the last six years the C. I. A. had been investigated four times by different task forces of the Hoover Commission.

"The substance of the findings over the spread of these years,"

it said, "were generally the same — that inadequacies and poor organization existed and had gone uncorrected."

The committee praised the President for appointing his own eight-man Citizens' Board on Intelligence. But it offered these objections:

1. "The board will report its findings directly to the President. No provision is made to require the board to maintain Congressional liaison. \* \* \*
2. "The board functions essentially on a schedule of semi-annual meetings and operates on a per diem and travel allowance. There is no provision for a continuous staff \* \* \* capable of conducting comprehensive surveys. The board is a part-time survey."
3. "The board will report its information, good or bad, to the President, thus strengthening the already tight control of the Executive over C. I. A."

The committee noted that Mr. Dulles had opposed a Joint Congressional committee for fear that sufficient security would not be maintained. It cited the Joint Atomic Energy Committee as proof that this fear was groundless.